

Draughtsman Civil - 2nd Semester - Module 1 : Chain Surveying

Questions: Level 1

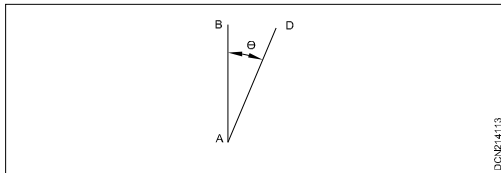
- 1 What is the work carried to fix national and state boundaries?
- A Contouring
 - B Levelling
 - C Topographic mapping
 - D Surveying

- 2 What is the length of one link in metric chain?
- A 10 cm
 - B 15 cm
 - C 20 cm
 - D 25 cm

- 3 What is the name of the setting out the work on the ground?
- A Location survey
 - B Preliminary survey
 - C Topographical survey
 - D Engineering survey

- 4 What is the principle of survey?
- A Traverse
 - B Triangulation
 - C Work from whole to part
 - D Work from part to whole

- 5 What is the method referred in chain surveying?

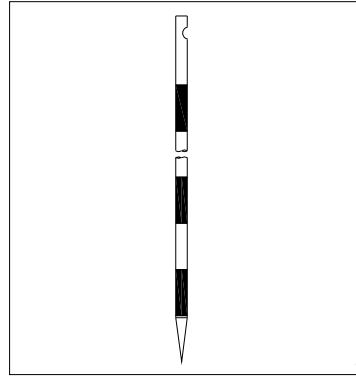


- A Inter section method
 - B Trilateration method
 - C Triangular method
 - D Polar co-ordinate method
- 6 What is the length of metric chain?
- A 5m and 20m
 - B 10m and 15m
 - C 15m and 20m
 - D 20m and 30m

- 7 What is the chain of 100 feet long generally used for taking off set in chain surveying?

- A Gunter's chain
- B Revenue chain
- C Metric chain
- D Engineer's chain

- 8 What is the name of the equipment?



- A Steel rod
- B Wooden peg
- C Off set rod
- D Ranging rod

- 9 What is the surface that is normal to the direction of gravity at all points?

- A Levelling
- B Horizontal surface
- C Horizontal line
- D Level surface

- 10 What is the line that lies on a level surface and is normal to plumb line at all points?

- A Level line
- B Vertical line
- C Datum line
- D Horizontal line

- 11 What is the limit of error in 20m chain as per IS?

- A ± 3 mm
- B ± 5 mm
- C ± 6 mm
- D ± 8 mm

12 What is the term for error that occur due to faulty adjustments of device such as chain may be too long or too short?

- A** Natural error
 - B** Personal error
 - C** Artificial error
 - D** Instrumental error
-

13 What is the limit of error for 30m chain as per IS?

- A** ± 2 mm
 - B** ± 4 mm
 - C** ± 6 mm
 - D** ± 8 mm
-

14 Which type of tape is commonly used for measuring offset?

- A** Linen tape
 - B** Steel tape
 - C** Invar tape
 - D** Metallic tape
-

15 What is the error that arise due to variation of temperature?

- A** Natural error
 - B** Personal error
 - C** Instrumental error
 - D** Artificial error
-

16 What is the length of metallic tape available in feet?

- A** 15 feet and 30 feet
 - B** 30 feet and 45 feet
 - C** 45 feet and 60 feet
 - D** 50 feet and 100 feet
-

17 What is the lateral surface distance measured from the chain to object?

- A** Off set
 - B** Long off set
 - C** Short off set
 - D** Oblique off set
-

18 What is the term that the distance measured at right angles to the chain line from the object?

- A** Short off set
 - B** Long off set
 - C** Oblique off set
 - D** Perpendicular off set
-

19 What is the offset that is measured other than right angle to the chain line from the object?

- A** Short off set
 - B** Long off set
 - C** Oblique off set
 - D** Perpendicular off set
-

Questions Levels 2

- 1 What is the term that is normal to plumb line at all points?
- A Level surface
 - B Datum surface
 - C Horizontal surface
 - D Vertical surface
-
- 2 What is the mark established between GTS bench marks by various government departments, PWD and other engineering agencies?
- A Change point
 - B Arbitrary bench mark
 - C Permanent bench mark
 - D Temporary bench mark
-
- 3 What is the bench mark established for short duration and the work should be resumed from these bench marks?
- A G.T.S bench mark
 - B Arbitrary bench mark
 - C Permanent bench mark
 - D Temporary bench mark
-
- 4 How the chain is adjusted if the chain is found to increase in length than the standard length?
- A By removing some of the rings
 - B By straightening the bent of links
 - C By adjusting the links at the handle
 - D By inserting the new rings as required
-
- 5 What is the length if metallic tape available in meter?
- A 5m and 10m
 - B 10m and 15m
 - C 15m and 20m
 - D 15m and 30m
-

Module 1 : Chain Surveying - Key paper

Questions: Level 1

SL.No	Key
1	D
2	C
3	A
4	C
5	D
6	D
7	D
8	C
9	D
10	A
11	B
12	D
13	D
14	D
15	A
16	D
17	A
18	D
19	C

Questions: Level 2

SL.No	Key
1	B
2	C
3	D
4	A
5	D

Draughtsman Civil - 2nd Semester - Module 2 : Compass Surveying

Questions: Level 1

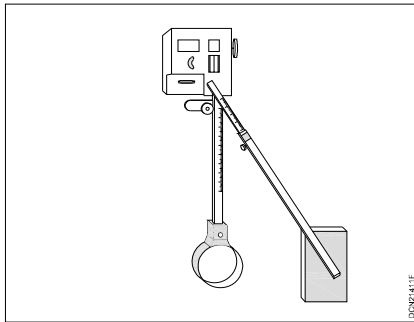
1 Which is location attraction in compass survey?

- A Steel Structure
- B Building
- C Trees
- D Hills

2 What is the direction of magnetic needle always pointing?

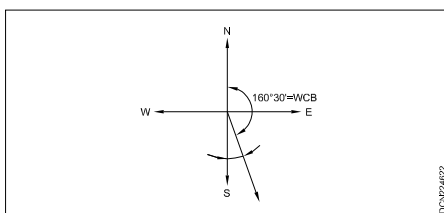
- A East
- B West
- C South
- D North

3 What is the name of instrument?



- A Pentagraph
- B Planimeter
- C Tacho meter
- D Speedo meter

4 Convert W.C.Bearing to quadrantal bearing?



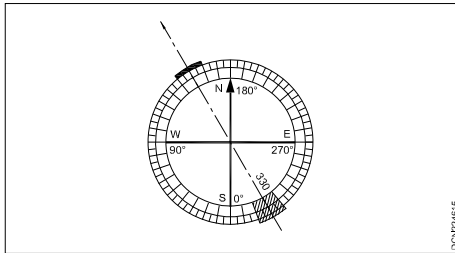
- A RB= N 12° 30' E
- B RB = S 19° 30' E
- C RB = S 30° 30' W
- D RB = N 70° 30' W

Questions: Level 2

1 What is back bearing of AB if fore bearing of AB = N 32° 30' E?

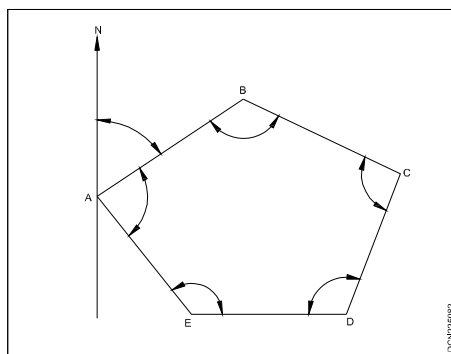
- A N 32° 30' W
- B S 32° 30' W
- C N 32° 30' S
- D S 32° 30' E

2 What is the type of compass as per the system of graduation made?



- A Magnetic compass
- B Trough compass
- C Prismatic compass
- D Surveyor's compass

3 Which method is used for plotting a traverse survey in compass?



- A By included angle method
- B By paper protractor method
- C By Rectangle co-ordinate method
- D By graphical adjustment method

4 What is the error if the compass is affected by external influences?

- A The pivot being bent
- B Local attraction
- C Inaccurate levelling
- D The vertical hair being thick

5 What is the error if the magnetic needle of a compass not being straight?

- A Instrumental error
- B Manipulation error
- C Sighting error
- D External influences

6 Which method is more accurate in plotting a compass survey?

- A Parallel meridian method
- B Included angle method
- C Paper protractor method
- D Rectangular co-ordinate method

7 What angle is differed due is local attraction at a particular place detected in fore and back bearing line?

- A 45°
- B 90°
- C 180°
- D 270°

8 What is the true bearing, if the magnetic bearing of the line is N 37° W and the magnetic declination is 2° E?

- A N 35° W
- B S 35° E
- C N 39° W
- D S 39° N

9 What is the variation of declination occurred due to magnetic storms such as earth quakes and the amount of variation may be even 1° or 2°?

- A Secular variation
- B Annual variation
- C Irregular variation
- D Regular Variation

10 What is the variation, in the magnetic meridian swings like a pendulum in one direction for a long period and gradually comes to rest and then swings in the opposite direction?

- A Secular variation
- B Annual variation
- C Irregular variation
- D Daily variation

-
- 11** What is the compass with the graduations are marked as south with 0° and north with 180° ?
- A** Trough compass
 - B** Magnetic compass
 - C** Surveyor compass
 - D** Prismatic compass
-
- 12** What is the direction indicated by an imaginary circle passing around the earth through the place north and south pole?
- A** True meridian
 - B** Arbitrary meridian
 - C** Magnetic meridian
 - D** Assured meridian
-
- 13** What is the compass that has graduation marked as 0° on North and South and 90° on East and West?
- A** Trough compass
 - B** Magnetic compass
 - C** Surveyor's compass
 - D** Prismatic compass
-
- 14** What is the sum of the interior angle of a pentagon?
- A** 260°
 - B** 360°
 - C** 440°
 - D** 540°
-

Questions: Level 3

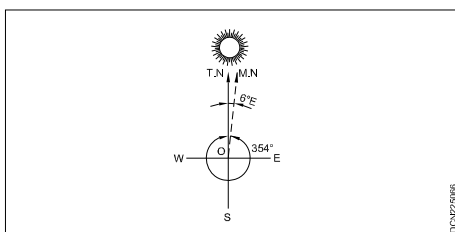
1 Convert whole circle bearing of $210^\circ 30'$ into reduced bearing?

- A $S 30^\circ 30' E$
- B $S 30^\circ 30' W$
- C $N 30^\circ 30' W$
- D $N 30^\circ 30' E$

2 What is back bearing of AB if fore bearing of $AB = 63^\circ 30'$?

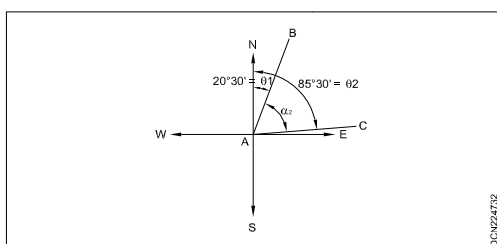
- A $243^\circ 30'$
- B $116^\circ 30'$
- C $242^\circ 30'$
- D $115^\circ 30'$

3 What is the magnetic declination, if the magnetic bearing of the sun at noon is 354° ?



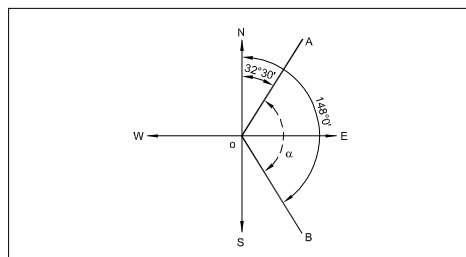
- A $5^\circ W$
- B $5^\circ E$
- C $6^\circ E$
- D $6^\circ W$

4 What is the included angle of line $AB = N 20^\circ 30' E$ & line $AC = N 85^\circ 30' E$?



- A $60^\circ 00'$
- B $62^\circ 00'$
- C $65^\circ 00'$
- D $67^\circ 00'$

5 What is the angle between the lines OA and OB if their respective bearings are $32^\circ 30'$ and $148^\circ 00'$?



- A $\alpha = 115^\circ 30'$
- B $\alpha = 116^\circ 30'$
- C $\alpha = 120^\circ 30'$
- D $\alpha = 125^\circ 30'$

6 What is the value of back bearing of the line AB when the fore bearing of the line is $85^\circ 30'$?

- A $215^\circ 30'$
- B $240^\circ 30'$
- C $265^\circ 30'$
- D $300^\circ 30'$

Module 2 : Compass Surveying - Key paper

Questions: Level 1

SL.No	Key
1	A
2	D
3	B
4	B

Questions: Level 2

SL.No	Key
1	B
2	C
3	A
4	B
5	C
6	D
7	C
8	A
9	C
10	A
11	D
12	A
13	C
14	D

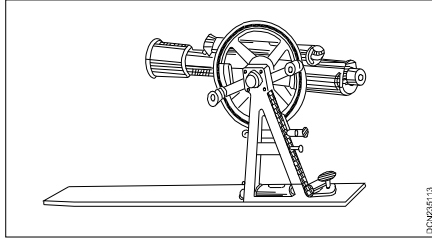
Question: Level 3

SL.No	Key
1	B
2	A
3	C
4	C
5	A
6	C

Draughtsman Civil - 2nd Semester - Module 3 : Plane Table Surveying

Questions: Level 1

1 What is the name of the instrument?



- A Clinometer
- B Abney level
- C Dumpy level
- D Telescopic alidade

2 What is the name of method in which tracing paper is used over the drawing sheet to solve the problems?

- A Bessel's method
- B Traversing method
- C Trial and error method
- D Tracing paper method

3 What is name of the level which does not required any protection from the sun?

- A Auto level
- B Tilting level
- C Dumpy level
- D Wye (y) level

4 What is the name of the error that the fittings of table and tripod being loose?

- A Errors of manipulation
- B Errors of sighting
- C Errors of instrumental
- D Errors of plotting

5 How you will test the plane table board that the upper surface of the board should be perfect plane?

- A Checks the straight edge in all directions
- B Set up and level the plane table over a station
- C If the bubble is not central position, the error by keeping packing between the underside of the board
- D Correct the edge by filling and again test

6 What is the colour of road metalled bridge?

- A Burnt sienna
- B Burnt timber
- C Crimson Lake
- D Prussian blue

7 What is the term name for tracing the drawing by means of ink (inking) with order of tracing?

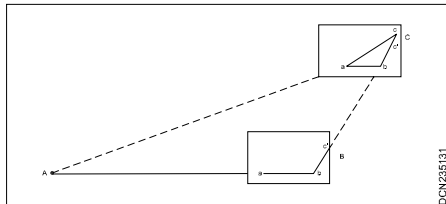
- A Technique of tracing
- B Method of reproduction
- C Sequence of tracing
- D Should be traced in tracing cloth

Questions: Level 2

- 1 What is the name of term that in this method of survey it is less costly than other types of survey?
- A One of the advantages of plane table survey
 B One of the disadvantages of plane table survey
 C Survey can be done in dense wood areas
 D Great skill is required

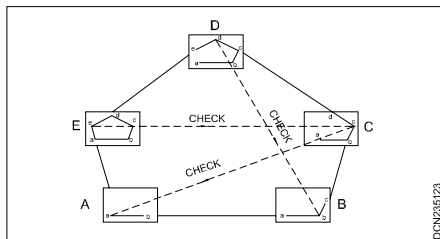
- 2 What is name of the survey in which field work and plotting are done simultaneously in the field?
- A Chain survey
 B Compass survey
 C Engineering survey
 D Plane table survey

- 3 What is the method of survey?



- A Radiation
 B Resection
 C Traversing
 D Intersection

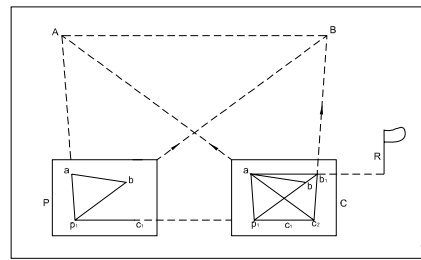
- 4 What is the method of survey?



- A Radiation
 B Resection
 C Traversing
 D Intersection

- 5 What is the name of triangle formed by joining the ground points?
- A Great triangle
 B Scalene triangle
 C Isosceles triangle
 D Equilateral triangle

- 6 What is the name of method?

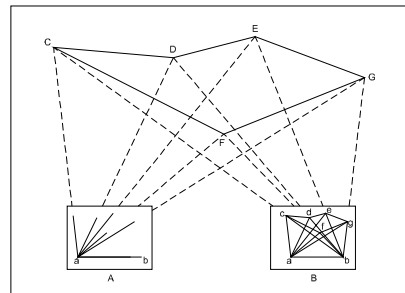


- A Two point problem
 B Three point problem
 C Tracing paper method
 D Graphical method

- 7 Which survey is most suitable for filling the various details between the stations fixed by triangulation?

- A Levelling
 B Chain survey
 C Plane table survey
 D Compass survey

- 8 What is the method of survey?



- A Radiation
 B Resection
 C Traversing
 D Intersecting

- 9 What is the name of method used in plane table survey similar to that of compass survey or theodolite?

- A Radiation
 B Resection
 C Traversing
 D Intersection

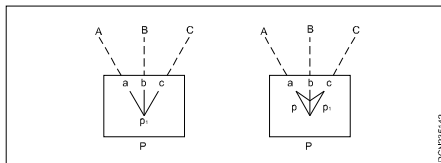
-
- 10** What is the name of the process of putting the plane table with some fixed direction so that the line representing a particular direction on the plan is parallel to the direction on the ground?
- A** Centring the plane table
 - B** Orienting the plane table
 - C** Orienting by back sighting
 - D** Orienting by magnetic needle
-
- 11** What is the colour of compound walls?
- A** H - green
 - B** Indigo
 - C** Burnt sienna
 - D** Burnt blue
-
- 12** Which place the plane table set up for prepare a road map?
- A** Centre of road
 - B** Left side of road
 - C** Right side of road
 - D** Along any one side of road
-
- 13** What is the colouring building benchmark?
- A** Burnt sienna
 - B** Burnt timber
 - C** Crimson lake
 - D** Prussian blue
-

Questions: Level 3

1 What is the method with three known object points and its plotted position on the drawing sheet are taken for solving the problem?

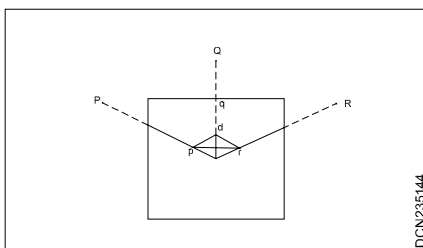
- A Lehman's rules
- B Mechanical method
- C Traversing method
- D Trial and error method

2 What is the name of problem?



- A Two point problem
- B Three point problem
- C Bessel's method
- D Trial and error method

3 What is the name of method?

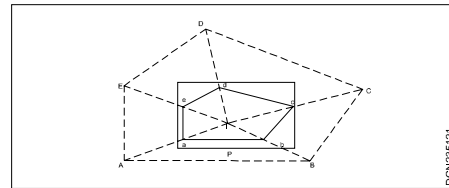


- A Bessel's method
- B Two point problem
- C Mechanical method
- D Trial and error method

4 What is the method with any two of three known objects points and its plotted positions on the drawing sheet are taken for solving the problem?

- A Lehman's rules
- B Bessel's method
- C Traversing method
- D Trial and error method

5 Which method of plane table survey the figure represents?



- A Resection
- B Traversing
- C Radiation
- D Intersection

Module 3 : Plane Table Surveying - Key paper

Questions: Level 1

SL.No	Key
1	D
2	D
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	A
7	A

Questions: Level 2

SL.No	Key
1	A
2	D
3	B
4	C
5	A
6	A
7	C
8	D
9	C
10	B
11	B
12	D
13	C

Questions: Level 3

SL.No	Key
1	B
2	B
3	D
4	B
5	C

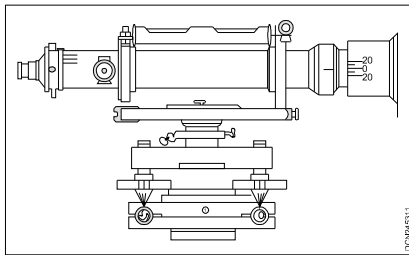
Draughtsman Civil - 2nd Semester - Module 4 : Levelling and Contouring

Questions: Level 1

1 What is the name of level designated as self aligning level?

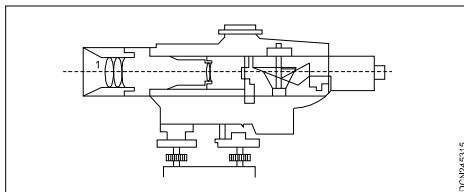
- A Tilting level
- B Auto level
- C Dumpy level
- D Wye (Y) level

2 What is the name of the levelling instrument?



- A Dumpy level
- B Wye (Y) level
- C Tilting level
- D Auto level

3 What is the name of the levelling instrument?



- A Dumpy level
- B Wye (y) level
- C Tilting level
- D Auto level

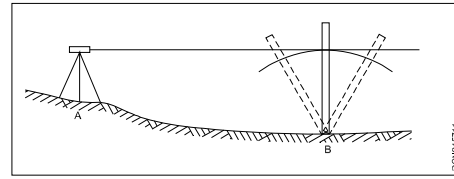
4 Which column is used, the first entry in the level book page?

- A Fore sight
- B Back sight
- C Intermediate sight
- D Height of instrument

Questions Level 2

- 1 Which branch of surveying deals with the measurements in vertical plane?
A Chaining
B Levelling
C Compassing
D Plane tabling
 - 2 Which line is normal to plumb line at all points?
A Level line
B Vertical line
C Curved line
D Horizontal line
 - 3 What bench mark is established for short duration such as at the end of a days work?
A Arbitrary bench mark
B Temporary bench mark
C Permanent bench mark
D GTS bench mark
 - 4 What is the name of the level that does not require any protection from the sun?
A Titling level
B Auto level
C Dumpy level
D Wye (y) level
 - 5 What is the name of the staff used while the sights are long and the reading viewed through instrument?
A Solid staff
B Invar staff
C Target staff
D Telescopic staff
 - 6 What is the name of the staff 3m long and the band fitted is graduated in mm used for precise levelling?
A Solid staff
B Invar staff
C Folding staff
D Telescopic staff
 - 7 What is the smallest graduated division in levelling staff?
A 0.5 m
B 0.05 m
C 0.005 m
D 0.0005 m
-

-
- 8 What is the figure describes?

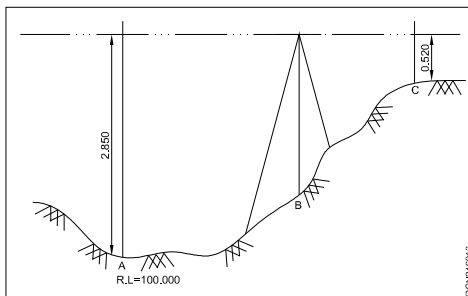


- A** Reading the staff
B Holding the staff
C Adjusting the level
D Levelling up the instrument
-
- 9 What is the message to indicate the movement of leftarm over 90°?
A Return to arm
B Establish the position
C Move my right
D Move my left
-
- 10 What is the process if the difference of level between two points is determined by setting the levelling instrument midway between the point?
A Simple levelling
B Profile levelling
C Differential levelling
D Reciprocal levelling
-
- 11 Which type of the collimation error is eliminated?
A Dumpy level
B Wye (y) level
C Cooke's reversible level
D Cushing's level
-
- 12 What is the name of the imaginary line of constant elevation on the ground surface?
A Relief
B Contour line
C Contouring line
D Contour interval
-
- 13 What method of contour is suitable for small and low undulating area?
A By square method
B By cross section method
C By tachometry method
D By levelling method
-
- 14 What method of contour is suitable for contouring in hilly areas?
A By square method
B By cross section method
C By tachometry method
D By levelling method
-

-
- 15** What R.F is select the drawing of building sites as a topographic map?
- A** $\frac{1}{100}$
- B** $\frac{1}{1000}$
- C** $\frac{1}{5000}$
- D** $\frac{1}{10,000}$
-
- 16** What measurement are plotted to a plan or a map?
- A** Linear measurement
- B** Angular measurement
- C** Vertical measurement
- D** Linear and angular measurement
-
- 17** What dimensions are drawn in a plan of contour?
- A** Vertical dimension
- B** Horizontal dimension
- C** Inclined dimension
- D** Parallel dimension
-
- 18** What levelling is called as in direct levelling?
- A** Plane table levelling
- B** Trigonometric levelling
- C** Reciprocal levelling
- D** Simple levelling
-
- 19** What will be the difference of level A and B if the B.S is 3.560m and F.S is 2.860m?
- A** 1.700 m
- B** 1.600 m
- C** 1.500 m
- D** 0.700 m
-

Questions Level 3

- 1 What formula is used in arithmetic check in height of collimation method?
- A $\sum B.S - \sum F.S = \text{Last R.L} - \text{First R.L}$
- B $\sum B.S + \sum F.S = \text{Last R.L} - \text{First R.L}$
- C $B.S - F.S = \text{last R.L} - \text{First R.L}$
- D $\sum B.S - \sum F.S = \text{Rise} - \text{Fall} = \text{Last R.L} - \text{First R.L}$
- 2 What is the height of collimation shown in figure with R.L 100.00 and B.S taken from A is 2.850 m?



- A 100.520
- B 100.850
- C 102.850
- D 103.000

Module 4 : Levelling and Contouring - Key paper

Questions: Level 1

SL.No	Key
1	B
2	A
3	D
4	B

Questions: Level 2

SL.No	Key
1	B
2	D
3	B
4	B
5	D
6	B
7	C
8	B
9	C
10	A
11	C
12	B
13	A
14	C
15	B
16	D
17	B
18	B
19	D

Questions: Level 3

SL.No	Key
1	A
2	C

Draughtsman Civil - 2nd Semester - Module 5 : Theodolite Surveying

Questions: Level 1

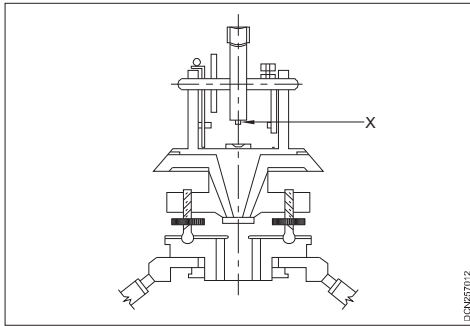
1 What is the purpose of using theodolite primarily?

- A To measure vertical angle only
- B To measure inclined angle only
- C To measure horizontal angle only
- D To measure horizontal vertical angles

2 What is the instrument with its telescope can be revolved through 180° in a vertical plane about its horizontal axis?

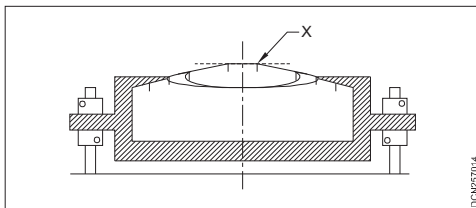
- A Auto level
- B Dumpy level
- C Transit theodolite
- D Non-Transit theodolite

3 What is the name of the part marked as 'X'?



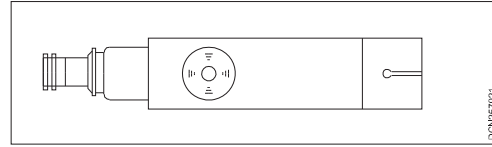
- A Trivet
- B Eye piece
- C Telescope
- D Tripod head

4 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



- A Level tube
- B Metal case
- C Bubble tube axis
- D Top of Telescopic axis

5 What is name of the component?

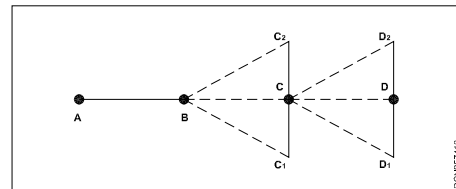


- A Telescope
- B Dumpy level
- C Wye(Y) level
- D Cooke's level

6 What is referred to smallest measureable unit in theodolite?

- A Double sighting
- B Least count
- C Swing
- D Contouring

7 What is the method in prolonging line?



- A Prolonging line by first method
- B Prolonging line by second method
- C Prolonging line by third method
- D Prolonging line by fourth method

8 What is the method of precisely the horizontal angle from a single station point can be measured?

- A Reiteration method
- B Recipitation method
- C Radial method
- D Off set method

9 What is the deflection angle that the angle measured in clockwise direction?

- A Left deflection angle
- B Right deflection angle
- C Vertical deflection angle
- D Horizontal deflection angle

Questions Level 2

- 1 What is the name of theodolite with one of its telescope cannot be revolved through 180° in a vertical plane about its horizontal axis?
- A Auto level
B Dumpy level
C Transit Theodolite
D Non - Transit theodolite
-
- 2 what is the technical term for the process of bring the vertical axis of theodolite immediately over a mark or station point?
- A Centering
B Traversing
C Non - Traversing
D Collimation
-
- 3 What is the term for rotating the telescope in horizontal plane about its vertical axis?
- A Centering
B Revolution
C Swing
D Sighting
-
- 4 What is the one main scale division of vernier theodolite?
- A $15' - 0''$
B $20' - 0''$
C $22' - 0''$
D $25' - 0''$
-
- 5 Which method errors due to eccentricity of the spindles are eliminated by reading both the vernier of the theodolite?
- A Ordinary method
B Repetition method
C Recitation method
D Compound method
-
- 6 What is the name of traversing that is used for running survey lines of a closed or open survey?
- A Chain surveying
B Compass surveying
C Theodolite surveying
D Plane table surveying
-

- 7 What is the method of prolongation of a straight line that result cumulative errors, if the instrument is not in adjustment?
- A Prolonging a line by first method
B Prolonging a line by second method
C Prolonging a line by third method
D Prolonging a line by fourth method
-
- 8 What is the method used for the instrument is suspected with improper adjustments and the error is doubled or reversal of telescope?
- A Prolonging a line by 1st method
B Prolonging a line by 2nd method
C Prolonging a line by 3rd method
D Prolonging a line by 4th method
-
- 9 What is the adjustment done to place the vertical axis exactly over the station?
- A Setting up
B Centering
C Levelling up
D Focusing
-
- 10 Which method is adopted while the instrument in improper adjustment to establish the intermediate point?
- A Back sight
B Fore sight
C Single sighting
D Double sighting
-
- 11 What is the test carried in theodolite to make the plate bubbles centre to run if the vertical axis is truly vertical?
- A Spine test
B Plate level test
C Collimation test
D Bubble tube adjustment
-
- 12 What is the least count of theodolite instrument?
- A $20' 20''$
B $20' 10''$
C $0' 20''$
D $20' 5''$
-

-
- 13** What is the traversing that a device is used to fix direction?
- A** Chain traversing
 - B** Compass traversing
 - C** Theodolite traversing
 - D** Plane table traversing
-
- 14** What is the major disadvantage of open traverse?
- A** There is no check on summation of angles
 - B** Check both linear and angular measurement
 - C** Traverse are terminate at the same point
 - D** Mathematically closed and geometrically opened
-
- 15** What is the name of survey done after balancing traverse?
- A** Offset survey
 - B** Radial survey
 - C** Plotting a traverse survey
 - D** Bowditch's method
-

Module 5 : Theodolite Surveying - Key paper

Questions: Level 1

SL.No	Key
1	C
2	C
3	B
4	C
5	A
6	B
7	C
8	A
9	B

Questions: Level 2

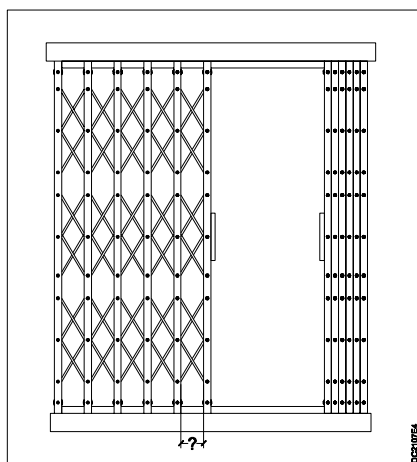
SL.No	Key
1	D
2	A
3	C
4	B
5	A
6	C
7	A
8	C
9	B
10	D
11	B
12	C
13	B
14	A
15	C

Draughtsman Civil 2nd Semester - Module 6 : Carpentry Joints

Questions: Level 1

- 1 What is the term referred as fixing of small timber battens to timber walls with laths and boards are nailed to it?
- A Rebating
B Studding
C Mitering
D Grooving

- 2 What is the maximum range of distance between vertical channels?



- A 60 - 80 mm
B 80 - 100 mm
C 100 - 120 mm
D 120 - 140 mm

- 3 What is the thumb rule for breadth of window?
- A $\frac{1}{5}$ (Width of room + Height of room)
B $\frac{1}{8}$ (Width of room + Height of room)
C $\frac{1}{10}$ (Width of room + Height of room)
D $\frac{1}{12}$ (Width of room + Height of room)

- 4 What is size of window shutter in window designation "12 WT 12"?
- A 1200 x 600 mm
B 560 x 1100 mm
C 1100 x 460 mm
D 560 x 1200 mm

- 5 Which type of windows are controlled by pulling metal weight?
- A Double Hung Pivoted Window
B Casement Window
C Bay Window
D Clere storey Window

- 6 What is the ventilator provided in continuation of Door/Window at its top?

- A Fanlight
B Sky light
C Dormer Window
D Corner Window

- 7 Which window is provided on sloping roof?

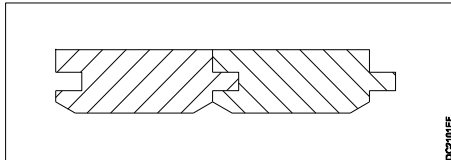
- A Table Window
B Lantern Window
C Dormer Window
D Clerestory Window

Questions: Level 2

1 What is the process of sinking the edge of one piece of timber to another by cutting grooves across its grains?

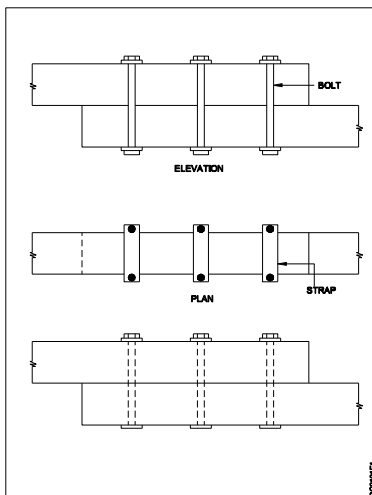
- A Housing
- B Moulding
- C Planing
- D Chamfering

2 What is the name of carpentry joint?



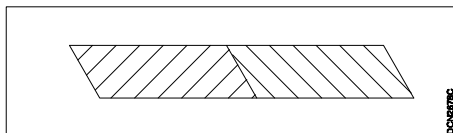
- A Matched and Beaded joint
- B Matched and V jointed joint
- C Dowelled joint
- D Ploughed and Tongued joint

3 What is the name of joint?



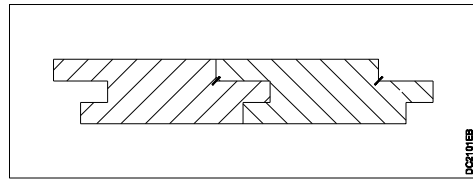
- A Lapped joint
- B Fished joint
- C Scarfed joint
- D Tabled joint

4 What is the name of carpentry joints?



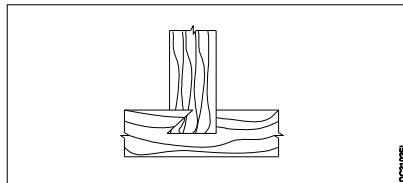
- A Butt joint
- B Splayed joint
- C Rebated joint
- D Fished joint

5 What is the name of carpentry joint?



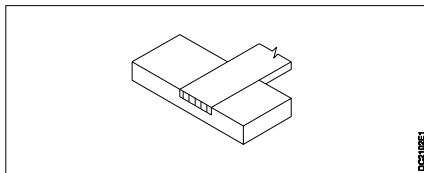
- A Rebated and filleted joint
- B Rebated joint
- C Rebated Tongued and grooved joint
- D Tongued and grooved joint

6 What is the name of carpentry joint?



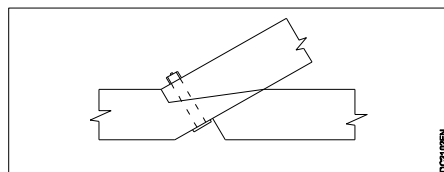
- A Shouldered housed joint
- B Housed joint
- C Mitred rebated joint
- D Dovetailed housed joint

7 What is the name of carpentry joint?



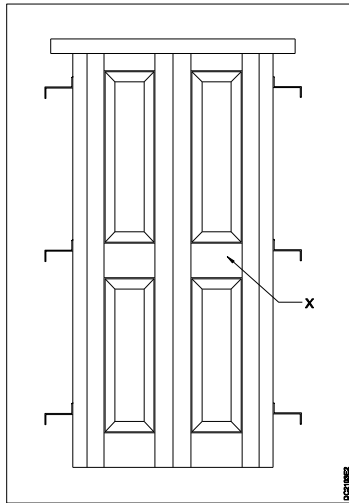
- A Angle halved joint
- B Tee-halved joint
- C Dovetail halved joint
- D Bevel halved joint

8 What is the name of carpentry joint?



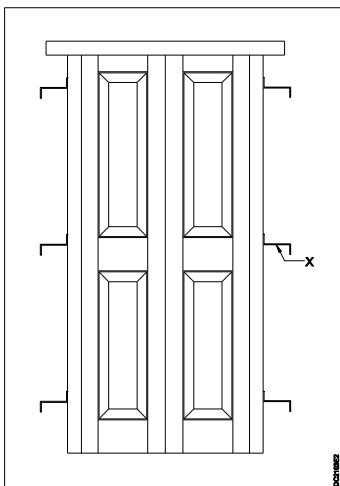
- A Oblique - Tenon joint
- B Birds mouth joint
- C Housed joint
- D Mitred and Rebated joint

9 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



- A Bottom rail
- B Top rail
- C Lock rail
- D Frame

10 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



- A Hold fast
- B Horn
- C Frame
- D Style

11 Which is used to subdivide a door or window with a vertical member of a frame?

- A Mullion
- B Transom
- C Style
- D Lock rail

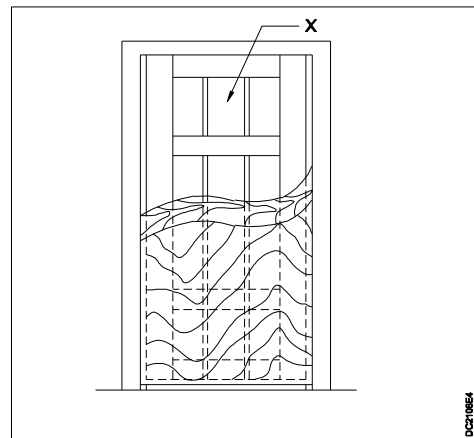
12 What is a depression / recess inside the doorframe to receive the shutter?

- A Mullion
- B Transom
- C Rebate
- D Sill

13 What is the relationship of width of door and 'H' height of door?

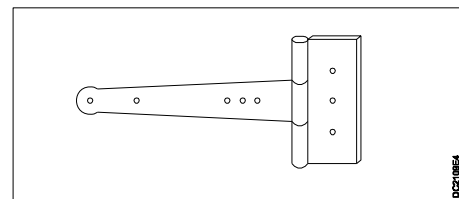
- A $H = (\text{Width} + 1.5 \text{ m})$
- B $H = (\text{Width} + 1.35 \text{ m})$
- C $H = (\text{Width} + 1.2 \text{ m})$
- D $H = (\text{Width} + 1.1 \text{ m})$

14 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



- A Lipping
- B Batten core
- C Cross band
- D Panel

15 What is the name of hinge?



- A Counter flap hinge
- B Butt hinge
- C Back flap hinge
- D Garnet flap hinge

16 What is the size of opening for designation "6 WS 12"?

- A 600 x 1200
- B 1200 x 1000
- C 1200 x 1200
- D 1000 x 1000

-
- 17** Which window is provided near the top of main roof?
- A** Panelled Window
 - B** Casement Window
 - C** Clere storey Window
 - D** Table Window
-

Module 6 : Carpentry Joints - Key paper

Questions: Level 1

SL.No	Key
1	B
2	C
3	B
4	B
5	A
6	A
7	C

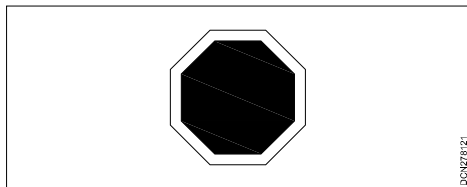
Questions: Level 2

SL.No	Key
1	A
2	B
3	A
4	B
5	C
6	D
7	B
8	A
9	C
10	A
11	A
12	C
13	C
14	B
15	D
16	A
17	C

Draughtsman Civil - 2nd Semester - Module 7 : Electrical Wiring

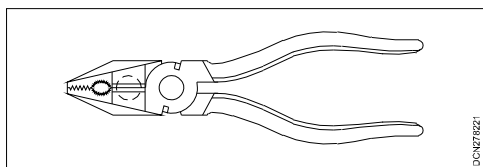
Questions: Level 1

1 What is the road safety Sign?



- A Mandatory sign
- B Cautionary sign
- C Informatory sign
- D Prohibition sign

2 What is the name of tool?



- A Wire Stripper
- B Crimping tool
- C Combination pliers
- D Diagonal cutting pliers

3 What is the unit of electrical resistance?

- A Volt
- B Ohm
- C Watt
- D Ampere

4 Which instrument is used to measure electric current?

- A Ammeter
- B Voltmeter
- C Wattmeter
- D Ohm meter

5 How many electrons are there in the third shell of copper atom?

- A 8
- B 13
- C 18
- D 29

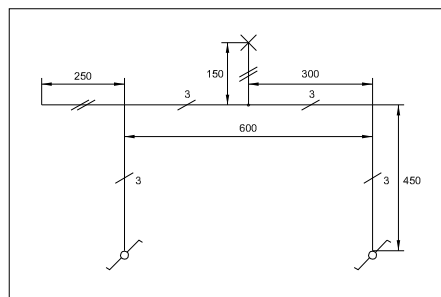
6 Which is a conductor of electricity?

- A Mica
- B Copper
- C Air
- D Glass

7 Which is a temporary wiring?

- A Casing and capping wiring
- B CTS/TRS wiring
- C Cleat wiring
- D Lead sheathed wiring

8 What is the name of diagram?



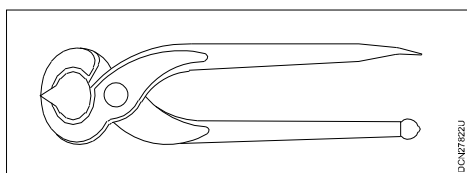
- A Layout diagram
- B Installation diagram
- C Circuit diagram
- D Wiring diagram

9 What is the unit for quantity of electricity?

- A Mho
- B Coloumb
- C Volt/Second
- D Ampere/Second

Questions: Level 2

- 1 What is the first aid to be given to stop the bleeding of the victim?
A Applying ointment
B Keep the injured portion upward
C Covering the wound portion by dressing
D Applying pressure over the injured portion
- 2 What is the golden hour for victim injured on head with risk of dying?
A First 15 minutes
B First 30 minutes
C First 45 minutes
D First 60 minutes
- 3 What immediate action to be taken if a person get electric shock?
A Report to your authority
B Call for the doctor for medical treatment
C Call other persons for help to rescue true victim
D Switch 'OFF' the power supply
- 4 Which condition of the victim is referred as COMA stage?
A Unconscious but can respond to calls
B unconscious but cannot respond to calls
C Breathing but cannot respond to calls
D Lie totally senseless and do not respond to call
- 5 What is the use of tool?



- A** Holding the hot substances
B Calling and twisting wires
C Extracting nails from wood
D Loosening and tightening of bolts and nuts
- 6 What is the purpose of switch in electrical circuit?
A Regulate the rated supply voltage
B control the amount of current through load
C Start (or) stop the flow of current
D Provide the path for the current to flow
-

- 7 What is the indication of neon polarity indicator used for checking AC supply?
A Both electrodes will glow
B Only one electrode will glow
C Both electrodes will be flickering
D One electrode will glow and another will be flickering
- 8 Which instrument is used to test the new wiring installation?
A Multimeter
B Ohmmeter
C Voltmeter
D Megger
- 9 What effect of electric current is applied in ceiling fan?
A Heating effect
B Chemical effect
C Magnetic effect
D Gas ionization effect
- 10 What is the maximum permissible load for a light and fan sub circuit as per IE rules?
A 800 watt
B 1500 watt
C 2000 watt
D 3000 watt
- 11 Which is the polarity of direct current (DC)?
A Phase (L) and Neutral (N)
B Phase (L) and Negative (-ve)
C Positive (+ve) and Neutral (N)
D Positive (+ve) and negative (-ve)
-

Module 7 : Electrical Wiring - Key paper

Questions: Level 1

SL.No	Key
1	A
2	C
3	B
4	A
5	C
6	B
7	C
8	A
9	B

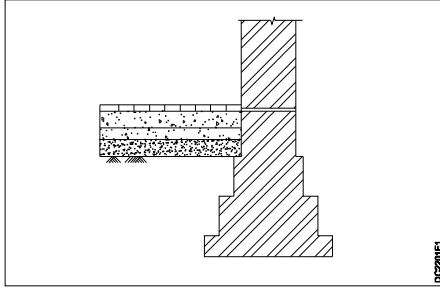
Questions: Level 2

SL.No	Key
1	D
2	B
3	D
4	D
5	C
6	C
7	A
8	D
9	C
10	A
11	D

Draughtsman Civil - 2nd semester - Module 8: Floor

Questions: Level 1

1 What is the name of floor?



- A Marble floor
- B Muram floor
- C Mosaic floor
- D Solid ground floor

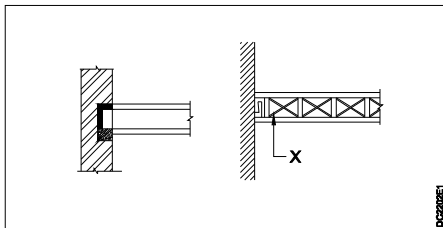
2 What is the span for provision of herringbone strutting in single joist timber floor?

- A 1.0 m
- B 1.5 m
- C 2.0 m
- D 2.4 m

3 What is the maximum span for single joist timber floor?

- A 2.5 m
- B 3.0 m
- C 3.6 m
- D 4.0 m

4 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?

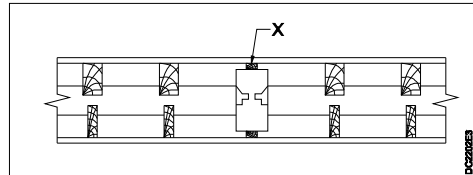


- A Ceiling joist
- B Wall plate
- C Common rafter
- D Herring Bone strutting

5 What is the intermediate support in timber framed floor?

- A Joist
- B Binders
- C Common rafter
- D Strutting

6 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



- A Strutting
- B Furring piece
- C Air space
- D Binders

7 What is the rise range in Jack floor?

- A 25 to 30 cm
- B 20 to 25 cm
- C 10 to 20 cm
- D 30 to 35 cm

8 Which floor is applied with a thin coat of cement-cow-dung?

- A Murum Floor
- B Linoleum Floor
- C Mud Floor
- D Asphalt Floor

9 Which is a form of disintegrated rock with building material?

- A Flagstone
- B Murum
- C Mosaic
- D Granolithic

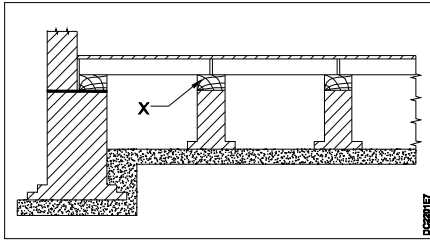
10 What is the ratio of cement mortar for pointing in flagstone laying?

- A 1:2
- B 1:3
- C 1:4
- D 1:5

11 Which floor is resilient and noise proof?

- A Asphalt floor
- B Cement concrete floor
- C Rubber floor
- D PVC floor

12 What is the name of part marked as 'x'?



- A Wall plate
- B Bridging joist
- C Common rafter
- D Floor boards

Questions: Level 2

1 Which system of reinforcement is preferred in R.C.C upper floor for ordinary loading condition?

- A One way
- B 4 way
- C 2 way
- D Combined 2 and 4 way

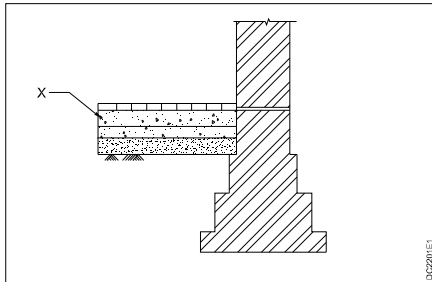
2 Which floor is convenient to carryout plumbing and electrical installation without affecting the appearance?

- A Rib floor
- B R.C.C floor
- C Timber floor
- D Jack arch floor

3 Which floor do not require form work during construction?

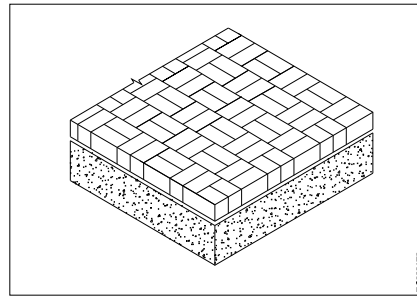
- A Precast concrete floor
- B Double flange stone floor
- C Jack arch floor
- D Filler joist floor

4 What is the name of layer marked as 'x'?



- A Compacted earth filling
- B Sand filling
- C Lean concrete
- D Cement concrete

5 What is the thickness of plain cement concrete laid for the brick floor?



- A 5 - 7.5 cm
- B 10 - 15 cm
- C 16 - 20 cm
- D 21 - 25 cm

6 What is the proportion of lean cement concrete used in cement concrete floor?

- A 1:1:2
- B 1:1½: 3
- C 1:2:4
- D 1:3:6

7 Which floor wax is applied as a final coat of polishing to get glossy surface?

- A Mosaic floor
- B Terrazzo floor
- C Flagstone floor
- D Granolithic floor

8 Which floor with a concrete base is spread and levelled with 5 to 8 cm thick lime-surkhi mortar?

- A Terrazzo floor
- B Granolithic floor
- C Mosaic floor
- D Flagstone

9 Which floor is used for surface subjected to heavy wear like dairies and hospital?

- A Granolithic floor
 - B Asphalt floor
 - C Terrazzo floor
 - D Cement concrete floor
-

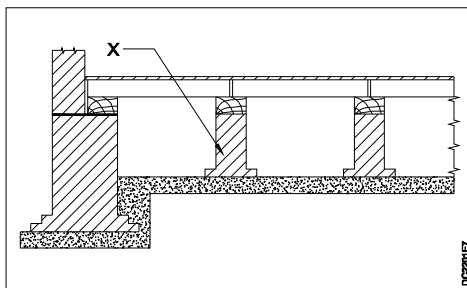
10 What is the ratio of cement mortar used to fix tiles on floor?

- A** 1 : 2
- B** 1 : 1
- C** 1 : 3
- D** 1 : 4

11 Which floor is constructed with cement concrete 1:1:3 and aggregates used are limestone, quartz silt and ballast?

- A** Mosaic
- B** Granolithic
- C** Marble
- D** Cement concrete

12 What is the name of part marked as 'x'?



- A** Baffle
- B** Curtain wall
- C** Main wall
- D** Sleeper wall

Module 8: Floor - Key paper

Questions: Level 1

SL.No	Key
1	D
2	D
3	C
4	D
5	B
6	B
7	C
8	C
9	B
10	B
11	C
12	A

Questions: Level 2

SL.No	Key
1	C
2	A
3	A
4	D
5	B
6	D
7	B
8	C
9	B
10	B
11	B
12	D

Draughtsman Civil - 2nd Semester - Module 9 : Vertical Movement

Questions: Level 1

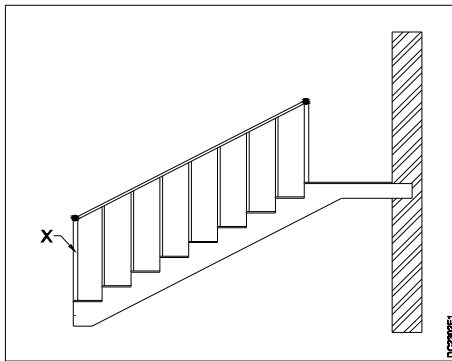
1 Which vertical transportation is suitable for large number of people?

- A Stairs
- B Ramp
- C Escalator
- D Lift

2 What is the range of angle for stair?

- A 40° to 45°
- B 45° to 60°
- C 25° to 30°
- D 30° to 40°

3 What is the name of part marked as 'x'?

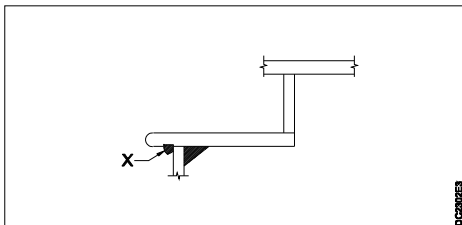


- A Going
- B Baluster
- C Handrail
- D Newel post

4 What is one end or both ends corners cut in plan of a step?

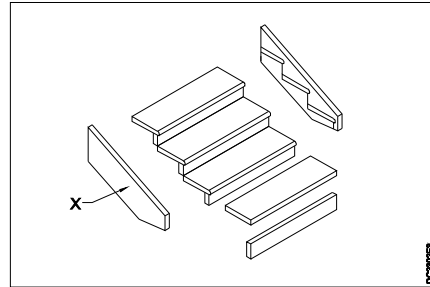
- A Commode
- B Splayed
- C Bull nose
- D Dancing step

5 What is the name of part marked as 'x'?



- A Tread
- B Going
- C Nosing
- D Scotia

6 What is the name of part marked as 'x'?



- A Tread
- B Riser
- C Stringer
- D Going

7 What is the combined framework of handrail and baluster in a stair?

- A Barrister
- B Stair
- C Landing
- D Stringer

8 What is an ordinary step of rectangular shape in plan?

- A Flier
- B Going
- C Tread
- D Riser

9 Which type of stair with the steps are radiated from one point to upper floor?

- A Geometrical stair
- B Helical stair
- C Half turn stair
- D Three quarter turn stair

10 What is a stair turning through one right angle?

- A Quarter turn stair
- B Half turn stair
- C Three quarter stair
- D Geometrical stair

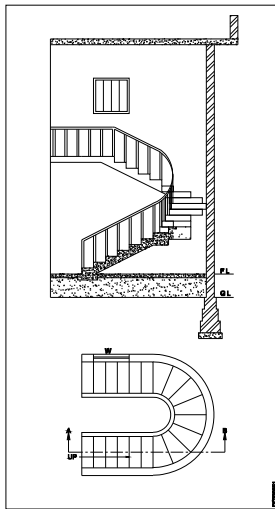
11 What is a stair branched in two flights at building?

- A Geometrical stair
- B Bifurcated stair
- C Dog legged stair
- D Open Newel stair

12 What is a stair if its flights run opposite direction and there is no space between the flights?

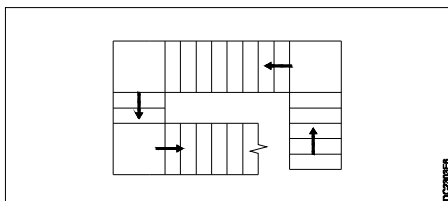
- A Open Newel stair
- B Geometrical stair
- C Three-quarter turn stair
- D Doglegged stair

13 What is the name of stair?



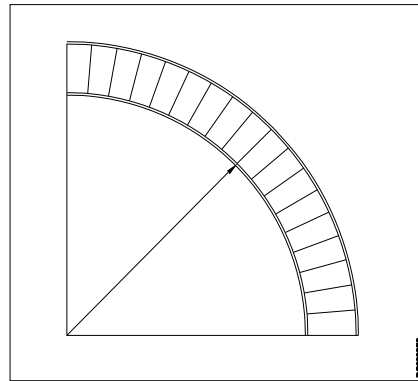
- A Geometrical stair
- B Half turn stair
- C Circular stair
- D Quarter turn stair

14 What is the name of stair?



- A Three quarter turn stair
- B Half turn stair
- C Quarter turn stair
- D Biffurcated stair

15 What is the name of stair?

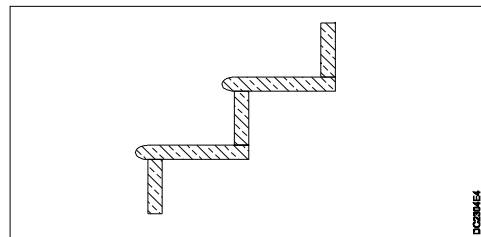


- A Circular stair
- B Bifurcated stair
- C Geometrical stair
- D Doglegged stair

16 What is the inclination of Escalator?

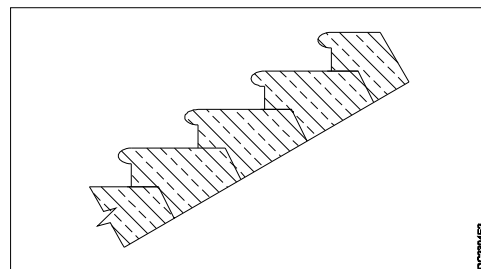
- A 45°
- B 40°
- C 35°
- D 30°

17 What is the name of stone step?



- A Cantilever step
- B Spandril step
- C Built up step
- D Tread and riser step

18 What is the name of stone step?



- A Rectangular step
- B Spandril step
- C Cantilever step
- D Cantilever tread and riser step

19 What is the minimum width of a stair?

- A** 70 cm
 - B** 80 cm
 - C** 90 cm
 - D** 100 cm
-

Questions: Level 2

- 1 What is the stairs flight having an opening between two flights?
- A Half turn stair
 - B Geometrical stair
 - C Open Newel stair
 - D Three quarter turn stair
-
- 2 What is the minimum thickness range of stringer used in wooden stair?
- A 30 to 50 mm
 - B 50 to 70 mm
 - C 70 to 80 mm
 - D 80 to 90 mm
-
- 3 What is the Height of riser in a stair?
- A $\frac{\text{Total Height of floor}}{\text{Number of riser}}$
 - B $(\text{Number of riser} - 1)^2$
 - C $(\text{Number of riser} - 2)$
 - D $\text{Number of riser} - 3$
-

Questions: Level 3

- 1** What is the number of steps required if the Height of floor is 3.0 m assume the rise is 15 cm for a single flight?
- A** 21
 - B** 20
 - C** 19
 - D** 18
-
- 2** What is the number of treads if the height of floor is 3.8 m and assume rise is 14 cm for double flight?
- A** 23
 - B** 24
 - C** 25
 - D** 26
-

Module 9 : Vertical Movement - Key paper

Questions: Level 1

SL.No	Key
1	B
2	D
3	D
4	B
5	D
6	C
7	A
8	A
9	B
10	A
11	B
12	D
13	B
14	A
15	C
16	D
17	D
18	B
19	B

Questions: Level 2

SL.No	Key
1	C
2	A
3	A

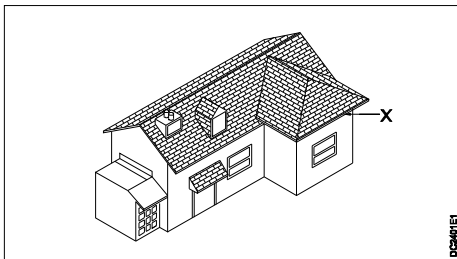
Question: Level 3

SL.No	Key
1	C
2	A

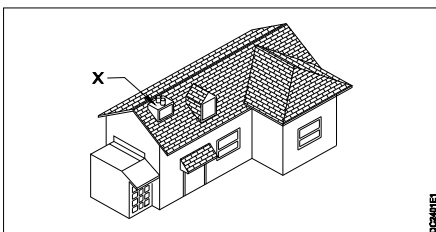
Draughtsman Civil - 2nd Semester - Module 10 : Roof and Roof Covering

Questions: Level 1

- 1 Which rafter support extend from eaves to ridge?
A Valley rafter
B Ridge rafter
C Common rafter
D Principle rafter
- 2 What is a rafter provided at junction of two slopes?
A Jack rafter
B Common rafter
C Hip rafter
D Principle rafter
- 3 What is the edge of roof running between the eaves and ridge?
A Verge
B Cleat
C Template
D Purlin
- 4 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?

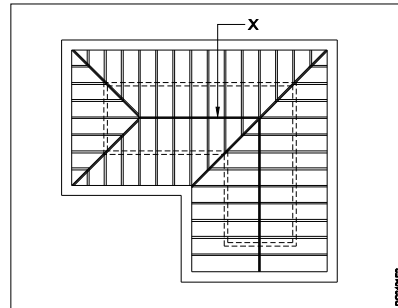


- A** Hip
 - B** Fascia board
 - C** Eaves
 - D** Soffit
- 5 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?

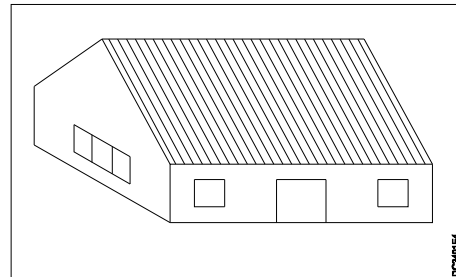


- A** Dormer
- B** Fascia
- C** Stepped flashing
- D** Soffit

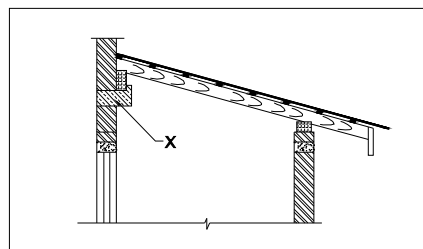
- 6 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



- A** Hip
 - B** Valley
 - C** Ridge
 - D** Wall plate
- 7 What is termed as the inclination of roof?
A Eaves
B Pitch
C Hip
D Gable
 - 8 What is the name of roof?



- A** Hip roof
 - B** Gable roof
 - C** Gambrel roof
 - D** Mansard roof
- 9 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?

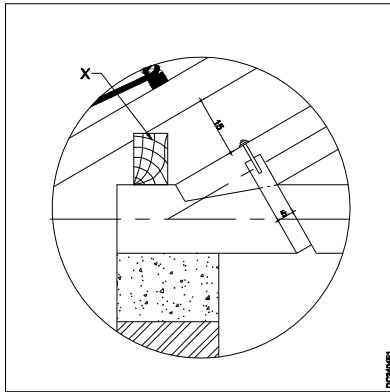


- A** Corbel
- B** Corvice
- C** Blocking stone
- D** Wall plate

10 What is the economical span for collar beam roof?

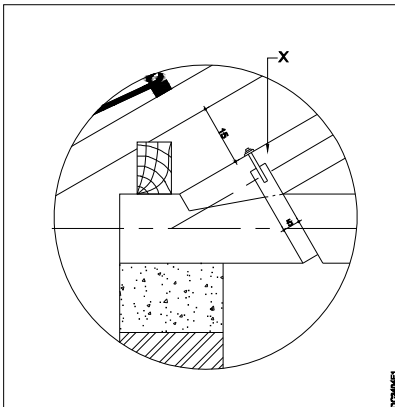
- A 5.5 m
- B 5.0 m
- C 4.7 m
- D 4.3 m

11 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



- A Cleat
- B Battens
- C Purlin
- D Common rafter

12 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?

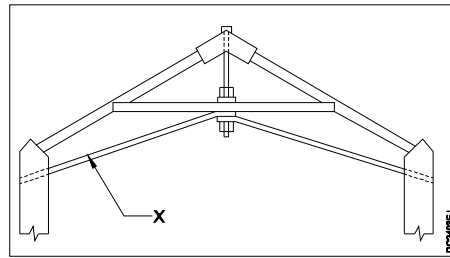


- A King post
- B Strut
- C Purlin
- D Principal rafter

13 What is the economical span range for the king post truss?

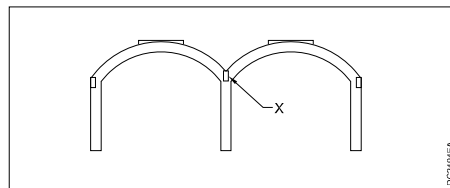
- A 5 to 8 m
- B 3 to 4.5 m
- C 9 to 10 m
- D 11 to 12 m

14 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



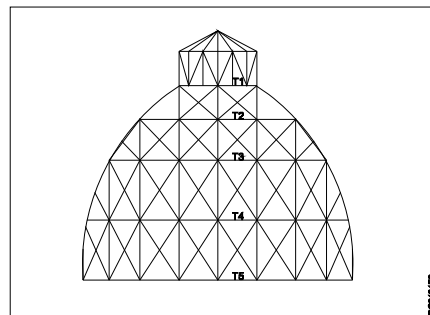
- A Straining beam
- B Tie rod
- C Collar
- D Strut

15 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



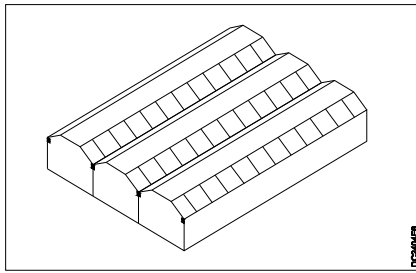
- A Valley beam
- B Edge beam
- C Tie beam
- D Intermediate beam

16 What is the name of roof?



- A Barrel vault shell roof
- B Bowstring steel roof
- C Steel frame dome
- D Belfast roof

17 What is the name of roof?

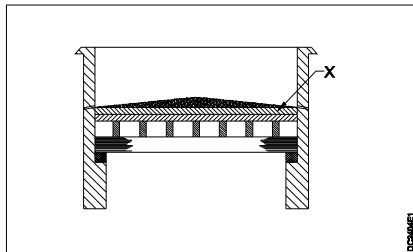


- A Truncated roof
- B Belfast roof
- C North light roof
- D Bowstring steel roof

18 What is the brick size used in Madras terrace roof?

- A 10 x 60 x 20 cms
- B 12 x 65 x 20 cms
- C 18 x 80 x 25 cms
- D 15 x 75 x 25 cms

19 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



- A 2 layers of plain cement concrete
- B 2 layers of B.J.C
- C 2 courses of brick
- D Two courses of tiles

20 Which flat roof is provided with tie rod?

- A R.C.C floor
- B Bengal terrace
- C Madras terrace
- D Jack arch floor

21 How many days are recommended to set the concrete generally in Madras Terrace roof?

- A 2
- B 3
- C 4
- D 5

22 How much surface slope is provided in Bengal Terrace roof?

- A 5 to 7 cm
- B 8 to 10 cm
- C 13 to 15 cm
- D 18 to 20 cm

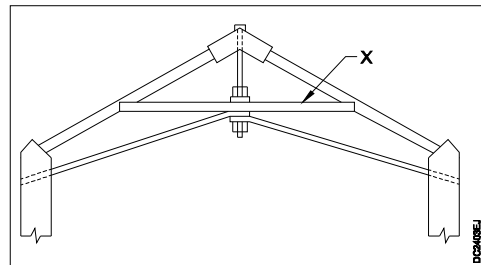
23 What is the Brick Bat concrete thickness generally adopted for Madras terrace roof?

- A 125 mm
- B 100 mm
- C 75 mm
- D 60 mm

24 What is the centre-to-centre distance of joist in Brick concrete terrace roof?

- A 30 cm
- B 45 cm
- C 60 cm
- D 75 cm

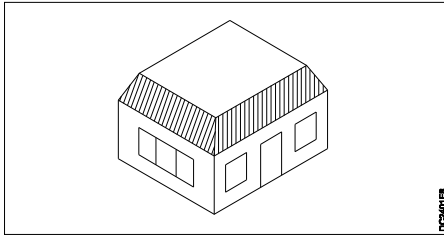
25 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



- A Collar
- B Tie beam
- C Straining beam
- D Straining sill

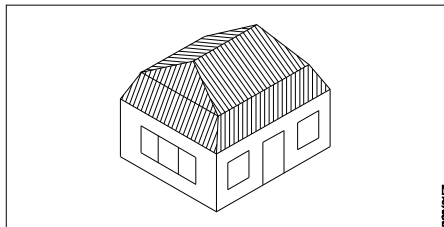
Questions Level 2

1 What is the name of roof?



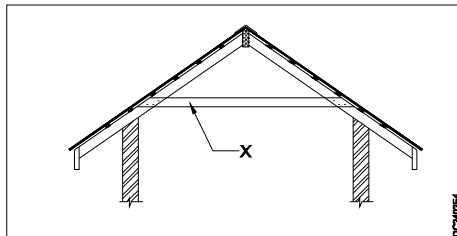
- A Mansard roof
- B Deck roof
- C Gambrel roof
- D Gable roof

2 What is the name of roof?



- A Mansard roof
- B Gambrel roof
- C Hipped roof
- D Gabled roof

3 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



- A Collar
- B Purlin
- C Tie beam
- D Wall plate

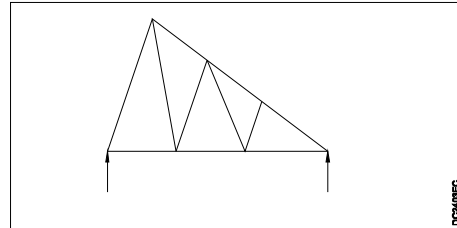
4 Which truss consists of wooden member and steel or wrought iron member?

- A Truncated truss
- B Composite truss
- C Compound truss
- D King and queen post truss

5 Which truss consists of thin timber section at its top chord curved?

- A Truncated truss
- B Bow string truss
- C Bel fast truss
- D Mansard roof truss

6 Name the roof truss?



- A North light roof truss
- B Simple fink truss
- C Compound fink truss
- D House steel truss

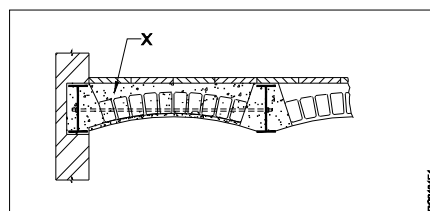
7 What is the maximum slope given to the flat roof?

- A 5°
- B 6°
- C 8°
- D 10°

8 Which roof is useful that is provided on circular brick?

- A Barrel vault shell roof
- B Steel frame dome
- C Belfast roof
- D Bowstring roof

9 What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



- A Lime concrete filling
- B Cement concrete filling
- C Sand filling
- D Earth filling

10 What is the slope usually given on R.C.C flat roof?

- A 1 in 15
- B 1 in 20
- C 1 in 60
- D 1 in 130

11 What is the centre-to-centre distance of battens in Bengal Terrace roof?

- A** 15 cm
- B** 20 cm
- C** 25 cm
- D** 30 cm

12 What is the centre-to-centre distance of rafters in Bengal Terrace roof?

- A** 20 cm
 - B** 30 cm
 - C** 40 cm
 - D** 50 cm
-

Module 10 : Roof and Roof Covering - Key paper

Questions: Level 1

SL.No	Key
1	C
2	C
3	A
4	B
5	C
6	C
7	B
8	B
9	A
10	B
11	B
12	D
13	A
14	B
15	A
16	C
17	C
18	D
19	D
20	D
21	B
22	C
23	C
24	A
25	A

Questions: Level 2

SL.No	Key
1	B
2	A
3	A
4	B
5	C
6	A
7	D
8	A
9	A
10	C
11	A
12	B